

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 61

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 1/2 Broadway, 5th and 6th sts.—
RICHIE. Madge at 12—WELL COCKNEY.

WOODS' MINERAL SPRING, corner 20th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN OR THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—
LA PERIOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHIE OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY, OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH—ZELLA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—THE MEIN WIVES OF WISCONSIN.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—THE MEIN WIVES OF WISCONSIN.

GLOBE THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 40—ALTER THE WAIL.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PAK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SARATOGA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—YANKEE ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINERAL HALL, 285 Broadway.—
NEGRO MINSTRELS, PANDAS, BULLFIGHTS, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 1/2 Broadway, corner 6th and 7th sts.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BULLFIGHTS, &c.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—
DE CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING OF ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

The Triumphal Entry of the Germans into Paris—Ratification of the Terms of Peace by the Assembly—The Crowning of Victory.

The Germans have entered Paris. So far as we know at a late hour, while we write, the Parisians have not behaved so badly as some have been trying to make believe they would. The Germans have had their triumph—a triumph which a high philosophy must despise; but, things being as they are, it is gratifying to know that the affair went off in such a manner as revealed a fair amount of common sense on both sides. The Germans are in Paris and Paris is not in flames. The Germans have had their triumph—a triumph to which they were fairly entitled; but Paris, so far as we know the facts, has yielded to the influence of wisdom and has given proof that she was not, after all, a bad representative of the concentrated common sense of the world.

So far this is good. But the news from Bordeaux is more important than the news from Paris. It is well known to our readers that the National Assembly appointed M. Thiers and Jules Favre to act as the representatives of France at the Prussian Court of Versailles—that M. Thiers and Jules Favre in their difficulties had the assistance of a large Consultative Committee, and that these conjoint powers were authorized to sign the preliminaries of peace. The preliminaries of peace agreed to by M. Thiers and M. Favre, we now know, endorsed by the Consultative Committee unanimously, have been accepted by the National Assembly by an overwhelming majority. Two most important points are thus gained—Paris has not gone mad because her German conquerors have insisted on seeing her beauties, and the National Assembly has not rebelled against the German terms of peace. In other words, the Germans are now in Paris and France has accepted the arrangements made by MM. Thiers and Favre and the Consultative Committee of the Assembly.

Few, very few, who have been students of this war from its commencement until now, will be sorry that things are as they are to-day.

The war is ended. The line is drawn between the past and the present; and a new era for Europe and the world offers itself for our consideration. In so far as the past is concerned, no one can refuse to admit that France has had her deserts, and that the Parisians, properly so called, have no cause of complaint. The French people made this war a necessity even more than the foolish traditions associated with the House of Bonaparte or with the first republic. The necessity was French and French only. The result of the war has proved that if France had been wise she would have recognized no such necessity. Germany was not interfering with France or French affairs when the elected chief of the French people declared war upon her. As France began the war France has no reason to complain that the war has turned out to her hurt. War is always, or ought to be, a doubtful game, and those who proclaim it ought to be prepared to abide by the consequences. For the third time in less than sixty years Paris is occupied by the stranger and the conqueror. But Paris has no just cause of complaint. The Parisians, like the rest of France, were responsible for the war. If France had been successful, the Parisians, like the rest of France, would have insisted not only on the acquisition of territory, but on the right of the French army to enter Berlin. If Paris to-day is partially in the hands of the invader the Parisians ought to remember that the time has been when they had not much mercy on Rome, on Milan, on Vienna, on Berlin, and on Moscow of painful memory. The tables are turned, but the French people as a whole, and the Parisians as a special unit, have no good reason to object to the principle, whatever they may think of the fact. All things considered, they ought rather to be grateful than otherwise for the comparative clemency of the conqueror.

The humiliation of France, now accepted by the National Assembly, opens up fresh questions which are full of interest to all men everywhere who take any interest in the welfare of nations and the future of mankind. It is not to be denied that, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise, France must be contented for at least half a century to take a secondary place in the European system of nations. France under Napoleon III. made Italy a great nation. The policy which made Italy great humbled Austria, the proudest for many centuries of all European monarchies, and gave Prussia her opportunity. Italy is a powerful unit. Austria is no longer at the mercy of France. Germany, by the help of Prussia, has found that autonomy for which for many years she has been sighing and dying. The enormous strength which Germany has developed pushes Russia completely into the background. This war has, in fact, not only altered the complexion of Europe, but changed the destinies of nations and materially affected the future history of the world. It is fair, we think, to say that as an aggressive Power, in this most aggressive age, France is, to all intents and purposes, dead. It is as little unfair, we think, to say that hitherto France has been felt to be a kind of restraining power in the European system. That restraint is no more, and the question is, how will the different nations of Europe act in

their new circumstances? Will the weakness of France encourage war and conquest, or will it encourage peace and genuine development? It is a fact patent to all intelligent minds that if Prussia and Russia are agreed they can divide between them the whole north of Europe. Holland and Denmark are still in the way of Prussian development, and Sweden is to Russia an inconvenient neighbor. Austria is weak, because of her internal divisions, and Great Britain has practically ceased to be a continental Power. Is the humiliation of France to mark the commencement of an era of peace or to furnish an opportunity for the triumph of wrong? Who can tell?

All things taken into account, we are not disposed to act the part of the prophet of evil tidings. We admit that the spirit of conquest which drove France into this war, which has made Germany somewhat cruelly exacting, which has made Italy regardless of the most sacred rights, is not highly encouraging. At the same time we cannot deny that amid all the wild confusion and apparent anarchy right has been prevailing and important steps have been made in the world's progress. War has been found to be dreadfully expensive and dreadfully destructive, as well as painfully uncertain in its results. Public opinion—world-wide public opinion—has revealed a power which it was never supposed it could possess. The interests of humanity have been found to be so much identified in all nations and among all peoples that hope rather than despair finds encouragement. The era is new, full of doubt, full of danger, but not by any means absolutely discouraging.

Let us hope that, as one result of this war, the peoples will learn that their interests are identical. If this lesson is properly learned the new era will be one of peace, not of war. Poor France may yet recover and find happier times than she ever found before.

Smallpox Rumors.

Rumors of an epidemic disease are often no less epidemic, and sometimes even more alarming, than the disease itself. These rumors recur at certain intervals in every large town, in which there are always sporadic cases of the disease, whatever it may be. We are glad to be assured that the smallpox rumors occasioned by the recent multiplication of cases in Brooklyn, and especially at the Flatbush Hospital, just beyond the Brooklyn city line, as well as in Hoboken and elsewhere, do not justify serious apprehensions in New York. Here very few new cases have been reported. It is to be hoped that the energetic measures taken by Dr. Carnochan to prevent the spread of the pestilence in Dutch-ton, the eastern part of Williamsburg—to which point its latest outbreak has been traced—in Brooklyn, in Hoboken, and in other cities adjoining New York, may be equally effective. Meanwhile, the proper authorities should redouble their vigilance in providing against the possible visit of the smallpox, or of any other epidemic, to this metropolis. If due precautions were incessantly taken against everything that can either provoke or aggravate infectious and contagious diseases the latter would be stripped of more than half their horror and of almost all their danger.

The Racing of the Coming Season.

With the opening of spring commences the work of preparation in the racing world. The horses are now undergoing the cleansing process, and in a few days will begin their galloping to get in readiness for the coming campaign, which from all indications will be the most brilliant one that ever took place in America. The American Jockey Club will lead off with eighteen capital races for their spring meeting, which commences on the 10th of June and continues on alternate days to the 17th. The Monmouth Park meeting follows next, beginning on the 4th of July and continuing four consecutive days. Then the first meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin on the 12th of June, and there will be running for six days. The horses will next "hark back" to Monmouth Park for the August meeting of four days, and then they will return to Saratoga for another six days of exciting sport. And this will close the summer season. After a short respite the autumn meeting at Jerome Park will bring them again to the post, and then all the horses that have stood up to the work during the arduous campaign and are fit to run will be taken to Baltimore to meet fresh ones for the purses and stakes offered by the Maryland Jockey Club, the running to be over the Pimlico course. This latter meeting will close the year. From the number of horses that are already engaged in the sweepstakes—numbering nearly eighty in some—and others that will be in readiness to contend for the purses, including hurdlers and steeplechasers, we are sure of seeing large fields in every contest from the beginning to the end of the season.

POLITICAL STORM SIGNALS IN EUROPE.—The fact of the workmen of Liverpool, British and Irish, coming forward in mass meeting to condemn the "incompleteness of Premier Gladstone's amnesty to the Fenians," and urging that all the convicts now held in prison for offences against the present system of British rule in Ireland be set free—as reported in our cable telegraph to-day—constitutes in itself a most significant evidence of the rapid fusion of the European peoples for the furtherance of the cause of political radicalism. It don't matter, apparently, whether the motive agency be called Fenianism or Carbonarism, so long as it acts as a leverage against the existing system of absolutism in government. Such are the political "storm drum signals" of the Old World.

NOT DEEP ENOUGH.—The bill in Congress removing the duty on bituminous coal, there being no duty on anthracite to remove. We say it is not deep enough, because it does not touch the railroads concerned in these anthracite combinations. Congress will have some day to "regulate" these and all the other railroads of the country, and "the sooner the better."

Sir Robert Peel on the Franco-Prussian War.

By the Hamburg steamer Cimbric, which arrived in this port yesterday, we have received mails which anticipate those expected by the Cunard steamer, now due here. Among the files we have papers which contain the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the English House of Commons on the evening of the 17th ult. Sir Robert, in speaking to the motion of Mr. Herbert, "that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to act in concert with other neutral Powers to obtain moderate terms of peace, and to withhold all acquiescence in terms which might impair the independence of France or threaten the future tranquility of Europe," uses bold and unmistakable language, and of such a character as is not calculated to please the powers that be in the now powerful empire of United Germany. The present greatness of Germany is a source of infinite alarm to the English statesman, and the present government in England is blamed for not taking a more decided stand, when it perceived that not only was France prostrate at the feet of the invader, but was even humiliated, insulted and persecuted in her prostration. The niggardly policy of England toward a country which had been a close ally and friend for at least twenty years—"toward a country which upon twenty battle fields had, in unison with England, sacrificed her best blood and noblest sons"—was treated by the honorable gentleman with that warmth of expression which he is so capable of putting forth. The selfish isolation of England has enabled Germany to consolidate, and this consolidation he considers a matter of the greatest moment to Europe. "The unification of Germany under a military despotism could not be for the good of Europe." This is the expressed opinion of Sir Robert. Behind this unification he perceives the coming together of the peoples, a movement which must result in the "earnest development of democratic principles." He has a good word to say for the republic in France, and expresses the regret that her Majesty's government should have been in such a hurry to hail the new born empire of Germany, yet had not one kind word for republican France. He was convinced that the only system of government that could prevail for good in France was the republic. Though the motion of Mr. Herbert did not prevail, it is plain to be seen that British statesmen are not altogether dead to the events transpiring around them.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Our law report to-day discloses the fact that the answers and denials put in by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to the petitions filed against them in the Southern district of New York by James Alden and Adams' Express, praying for an adjudication in bankruptcy, have been withdrawn. It is probable that Judge Blatchford will to-day sign orders adjudging the railroad company bankrupt, as papers with that import were drawn up yesterday and made ready for presentation to the Judge for his approval and signature.

It is to be regretted that a great undertaking like this important railroad should prove to be commercially unfortunat; but corporations of this character as well as other chartered bodies following different courses of business will now and again get into financial embarrassment. In that case the only alternative is to get out of the embarrassment in the best and safest possible manner.

We would suggest that there ought to be an amicable settlement of these bankruptcy proceedings. The railroad company, by its withdrawal of the answers it had put in, seems to be inclined for peace; and we believe the best thing under the circumstances would be for the representatives of the company and the creditors to come together and accept such composition as the company may, after an honest and faithful investigation of its pecuniary affairs, be able to offer. If this course be not adopted litigation must inevitably proceed, and much of the money which otherwise would go into the pockets of the creditors will assuredly find its way into the purses of the lawyers, who in railroad suits always expect and generally receive "big fees."

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.—By telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent in Havana we learn that a desperate encounter had taken place between a force of six hundred rebels and four hundred Spaniards. The latter fought with great determination until their ammunition was exhausted, when they retired, with a loss of one hundred and sixty killed and wounded; the rebel loss supposed to be equally as large. Four hundred rebels attacked an entrenched tower near Puerto Principe, which was defended by only twenty-five Spaniards. The attack lasted two hours, when the rebels were driven off. The Spanish loss was three killed and twelve wounded. Many an animal is dangerous in its dying flurry, and such appears to be the case with the Cuban rebellion. It may be best to remain at a distance and not suffer unnecessary loss while the death agony is upon it.

THE METRODIST BOOK SUB-COMMITTEE, having re-enacted its old farce, has adjourned until the 29th of this month. For instruction in the art of "how not to do it" commend us to this committee. Here it has been in session more than a week trying to select a couple of bookkeepers and accountants to examine the books of the Concern for the frauds alleged to exist therein, but by some process of legerdemain not understood by the outside world it has failed in this simple duty. The committee and one of the referees, Judge Fancher, had agreed upon a gentleman; but Dr. Lanahan's counsel, Judge Reynolds, acting, no doubt, under instructions, refused to endorse him, and here the matter ends. The members of the committee have gone back to their respective conferences, and in a few weeks more they will be here again to sit for another while and then probably to adjourn in the same manner, and every trip they make and every day they sit the Concern has to pay the bills. It looks as if this vexed question was never to be satisfactorily settled.

MR. MIKE NORTON'S NEW POLICE bill is a rather ridiculous affair. Although the Metropolitan Police was a republican bill, it is one strongly favored by the peace-loving citizens of New York of all shades of politics, and it is best not to meddle with it.

Congress Yesterday—The Speaker's Table—Indian Treaties—The Treasury Opened to Southern Raiders—The Coal Bill.

The House yesterday made one clean sweep through the bills upon the Speaker's table. All the land grant bills, of which the Senate was so remarkably prolific at last session, were permitted to remain in the sepulchre to which they had been consigned, and for which there is, to them, no resurrection. Not one of them was passed, nor was any other bill of a public character passed. It was only a lot of pension and other private bills that felt the vivifying influence of the action of the House. All the rest were left to sleep the sleep of death. In the first progress of the House through the calendar a single objection prevented action. It was only on recommending the calendar that the sense of the House was tested on motions to suspend the rules and pass bills. The result of such motions was so uniformly defeat that the House, convinced that it was only wasting time upon them, voted to adjourn before four o'clock—a circumstance perhaps unparalleled in its history within two days of the termination of the Congress.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented in both houses and agreed to. The bill, as it leaves the hands of the conference committee, puts an end to the absurd and corrupt system of Indian treaties, the Senate agreeing to renounce its right to treat with any Indian tribe or nation hereafter as an independent power capable of contracting with the United States. The bill also contains provisions intended to prevent frauds by Indian claim agents and Indian contractors, but we are rather sceptical as to the possibility of doing so.

A bill of much interest to insurance companies was passed by the House, having previously passed the Senate. It provides that no tax shall be imposed on any undistributable sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies or on any unearned premiums. An effort to get up the Apportionment bill failed.

The session of the Senate was occupied by the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. An amendment was put upon the Army bill which opens the Treasury of the United States to the attacks of new hordes of claimants, and which will drain the public coffers of untold millions for the benefit of claim agents, sharpers and speculators. We refer to a provision allowing payments to be made for quartermaster and commissary stores supplied to the United States army during the rebellion by loyal citizens in the Southern States. The effect of it will be to make the government responsible, not only for all the horses, cattle, fodder and provisions taken by our troops while raiding in the South and while marching with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, but will result eventually in making us pay not only for what we got ourselves but also for what the rebel armies got, and for what was destroyed by both armies, and for the cotton, tobacco and other products seized by the army and navy and made prizes of war. The idea of confining it to claims of loyal citizens of the South is simply preposterous. There were no loyal citizens there after the rebellion spread and the war became general; but yet, when it comes to making good their claims against the government, they will all turn out to have been perfectly loyal, and to have been all the time offering up earnest vows for the success of the Union arms. We presume that the next move which the Senate will make in that direction, and against the national Treasury, will be to provide for the payment of Confederate bonds and scrip and the pensioning of wounded rebels. We might as well come to that at once. And yet the Senate, while making such raids upon the Treasury for the benefit of speculators, who will buy up and fabricate claims, and for the enrichment of such great corporations as the Pacific Railroad companies, does not lose sight of its political aims in the South, but has authorized its special Ku Klux committee to sit during the first session of the next Congress, in order to collect ridiculous tales of midnight masquerading and outrage in the Southern States, most of which are the merest Munchausenisms, only calculated to frighten aged negroes and children. A motion to make the testimony public as it goes along, so that the people of the South might know what was testified to, and might have a chance of contradicting or explaining it, was made yesterday by Senator Casserly, of California, but was rejected by the Senate.

The House bill repealing the duty on coal was presented yesterday in the Senate by the Vice President, but its second reading was prevented by an objection from Senator Vickers, of Maryland, the rule in the Senate being that a bill cannot have its first and second reading on the same day if objected to. We hope that it will be brought up again to-day and passed.

A resolution calling for a detailed statement as to the financial management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was offered, but objection being made it was laid aside.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed, after a tirade from Senator Sansbury, of Delaware